

NEW GOODS
Ex S.S. "Borneo."
CHRISTY'S FELT HATS,
WASHING SCARVES,
PEARS SOAPS, etc.
COTTAM & CO.
OUTFITTERS.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

ESTABLISHED 1881.

NEW SERIES No. 400 日三月十六年二十二號光

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1896.

四月三日

"ODOL."
THE MEDICAL HALL,
DEUTSCHE APOTHEKE,
70, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.

THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUM.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$5,750,000
RESERVE FUND OF PROPORTION \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
A. McCONACHIE, Esq.—Chairman.
St. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving, Esq.
G. B. Dodwell, Esq.
M. D. Echell, Esq.
R. M. Gray, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—T. JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—J. P. WADE GARDNER, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT AT THE RATE OF 4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE DAILY BALANCE.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1896. [31]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE BUSINESS OF THE ABOVE BANK IS CONDUCTED BY THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS IS ALLOWED AT 3½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK TO BE PLACED ON FIXED DEPOSIT AT 4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1895. [32]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital \$1,000,000
Subscribed Capital \$250,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

D. Gillies, Esq. | Chow Tung Shang, Esq.
H. Stoltzfoth, Esq. | Kwan Ho Chuen, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq.

Chief Manager,

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per cent.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1895. [7]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS \$800,000
RESERVE FUND \$250,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT AT THE RATE OF 2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE DAILY BALANCES.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS FOR 12 MONTHS... 4 per cent.
" " " " 6 " " 3½ "
" " " " 3 " " 3½ "

T. H. WHITEHEAD,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1895. [53]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL \$1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED \$1,185,000
PAID-UP \$600,000

BANKERS:

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS AT THE RATE OF 2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE DAILY BALANCE.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 12 Months... 4 per cent.
" " " " 6 " " 3½ "
" " " " 3 " " 3½ "

J. W. R. TAYLOR,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1895. [18]

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS USED FOR 20 YEARS.
WITH THE ULTIMATE SUCCESS.

Thoroughly reliable preservative for Wood and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungus, Rot and Dampness.

Sole Agents for China,
SCHEELE & CO.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1896. [18]

Intimations.

THE PHARMACY.

TANSAN;

TANSAN,

This refreshing and invigorating Table Water contains 8 per cent. more IRON CARBONATE than any Water from similar Spas.

Sole Agents for HONGKONG and SOUTH OF CHINA—

FLETCHER & CO.,
and CARMICHAEL & CO.

[60]

JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER CONSIGNMENT

FRESH DAIRY BUTTER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The product of the PRINCE OF WALES DAIRY COMPANY, BOMBAY, INDIA. This BUTTER IS GUARANTEED PURE and of THE FINEST QUALITY.

In lbs., 1 lb. and 1½ TIN.

THE HONGKONG BUTCHERY,

CENTRAL MARKET.

J. TATAM,
PROPRIETOR.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1896. [49]

Insurances.

EMPEROR ASSURANCE CORPORATION,
LIMITED.

FIRE AND MARINE.

WE have this day been appointed AGENTS, and are prepared to accept RISKS AT CURRENT RATES.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1896. [742]

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1824.

CAPITAL \$1,500,000
TOTAL FUNDS AND SECURITY \$1,480,053
NET ANNUAL FIRE PREMIA \$757,478

HAVING been appointed AGENTS of the above Company we are prepared to accept EUROPEAN and CHINESE RISKS AT CURRENT RATES.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, and January, 1896. [1010]

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undesignated AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept First Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS AT CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSSSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1895. [34]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON-TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000
EQUAL TO \$333,333.33

RESERVE FUND \$318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Lee Sing, Esq. | Lo Yew Moon, Esq.
Lou Tsu Shun, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1895. [43]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS AT CURRENT RATES ON GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

CHAU TSUNG FAT,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1895. [247]

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day commenced Business as a GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

W. SHEWAN.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1896. [1149]

NOTICE.

THE Title of this Firm is from this Date CHANGED to SHEWAN, TOME & CO. The Sole Partners are ROBERT GORDON, SHEWAN and CHARLES ALEXANDER TOME.

SHEWAN & CO.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1896. [1062]

NOTICE.

M. R. JOHANN GEORG LUDWIG SCHRÖTER and Mr. HERMANN FRIEDRICH GEORG BÖRNER have been admitted PARTNERS in our FIRM from 1st JULY, 1896.

MEYER & CO., Hongkong.

MEYER, LEMKE & CO., Shanghai.

[1038]

CONSULATE GENERAL FOR THE NETHERLANDS.

THE Undesignated has the honour to notify that the Island WASH (POLOKE WAY), ACEHNEW and, dependencies (NETHERLANDS INDIA) is now OPEN for GENERAL TRADE and that Steamers can Coal there.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1896.

F. J. HAVER DROEZE,

COUNSEL GENERAL.

[1137]

Intimations.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS CAPTAINS TO SAIL REMARKS

Straits and BOMBAY.... Hydaspes S. Barcham Noon, 24th July... Freight or Passage, Calling at Colombo if sufficient Indemnity offered.

LONDON, &c. Palawan..... C. Gidds..... About 25th July... Freight or Passage, Passing through the Island Sea.

JAPAN, &c. Formosa..... R. A. Peters..... About 25th July... Freight or Passage, Passing through the Island Sea.

JAPAN, &c. Bombay..... G. H. C. Weston, R.N.R. About 25th July... Freight or Passage, Passing through the Island Sea.

LONDON, &c. Sunda..... E. H. Gordon..... About 6th August. Freight Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1896. [431]

SCOTCH WHISKIES.

FROM \$7.00 @ \$2.00 PER DOZEN.

GLENLIVAT. THE OLD BRIGADE.

VERY OLD HIGHLAND BLEND. MONARCH OF THE GLEN.

ESTD. 1864. RARE OLD BLEND. WAYFOONG BLEND.

TELEPHONE—75. EXTRA SPECIAL FINEST LIQUEUR. V.O.S. (Old Matured).

"RIP" BLEND. FERRINTOSH (Very Fine).

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 16th July, 1896. [39]

1,000 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "EXCELSIOR," HONGKONG.

A. B. C. Code. TELEPHONE, No. 35.

THE TEMPERATURE IS AT LEAST 10 DEGREES COOLER THAN IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

TIFFIN AT 1 P.M. DINNER AT 8 P.M.

ARRANGEMENTS can be made for TIFFIN or DINNER PARTIES in PRIVATE DINING-ROOM.

For further Particulars apply to THE MANAGER, MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1896. [28]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. ISIGNY BUTTER.

SEASON 1896-7.

FIRST SHIPMENT has now arrived of this very fine BUTTER,

without doubt the finest in

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1896.

Intimation.

The Shanghai List positively Closes on 15th August; the Outport List will Close on the 31st August.

Dated the 1st July, 1896.
SHANGHAI OIL MILL CO., LIMITED.

To be Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances 1855 to 1890 of Hongkong, where the liability of Members is limited to the amount of their Shares.

CAPITAL, 250,000 MEXICAN DOLLARS,
Divided into 1,000 Ordinary Shares of \$25 each, and 200 Founder's Shares of \$5 each.

(With power to increase.)

100 Founder's Shares are reserved for the Promoters; the remaining 1,000 Founder's Shares will be divided between the holders of Ordinary Shares. Each applicant for two Ordinary Shares can apply for one Founder's Share. Founder's Shares not taken up will be allotted at the discretion of the Directors. It is proposed to issue at present only 7,800 Ordinary Shares, of which 2,000 have been subscribed for, and will be allotted; 1,600 shares are reserved for subscription at the Outports for China and in Japan, and the remaining 4,200 shares are now offered for subscription in Shanghai, payable as follows:—

\$10 ON APPLICATION;
\$15 ON ALLOTMENT.

Directors: W. H. SHORT, Esq.;
BARNES DALLAS, Esq.; ROBERT A. ORD, Esq.;
WONG YIK FU, Esq.; YANG TAI KEE, Esq.

Bankers: THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

General Manager: MESSRS. FRANK DALLAS & CO.

Legal Advisors: MESSRS. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER.

THE Company is formed for the purpose of manufacturing all descriptions of VEGETABLE OIL. The present output of Oil from native hand-mills is insufficient to meet the general demand, besides being deficient in quality. In order to supply the increasing requirement of the market for a better description of Oil, the Company propose adopting the latest improved machinery similar to that used by the best Oil Mills in Europe and America.

The principal object of the Company will be to supply the Local Market and Outports with Oil of superior quality, at remunerative prices, which will compare favourably with existing rates.

There is undoubtedly a great demand for a better class of VEGEBAL OIL than is at present obtainable; and with the rapid output and economical working of the Mill, arranged on the best principles, the Company will be more than able to compete successfully against native hand-mills.

With the natural advantages that Shanghai possesses in cheap labour and the ready supply of raw material, combined with one of the largest Oil markets in China, there is every assurance that the Company will have a most successful future.

So far as can be ascertained native Hand Oil Mills have been running for some years past dividends of over 15% per annum.

The management and direction of the Company will be in the hands of MESSRS. FRANK DALLAS & CO., as General Managers, but subject to the supervision of the Directors.

The Directors are in treaty for an eligible site for the Mill, and it is not anticipated that there will be any difficulty in obtaining land in a suitable locality at a reasonable price. The plans of the Mill Buildings are being prepared by a local Architect, and as soon as the Shares are allotted, the buildings will be commenced.

The proprietors of Ordinary Shares will be entitled to a cumulative dividend of 12% before the holders of Founder's Shares participate in the profits. All the profits over and above 12% will be divided, one-half to the holders of Founder's Shares, and one-half to the holders of Ordinary Shares.

The promoters will pay all the preliminary expenses incurred in the formation of the Company up to the date of allotment. The only contract entered into is one dated the 1st day of July, One Thousand and Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, between Messrs. WILLIAM HENRY SHORT, on behalf of the Company, and FRANK DALLAS and TAI G KIN-SUNG.

Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full, and in case a less number of shares are allotted than is applied for, the surplus will be appropriated in whole or in part, as the case may be, to the payment of the amount due on account.

Prospectus and forms of Application for shares may be obtained from the Company's Bankers and at the Office of the General Managers, or at the Office of the Legal Advisors, where copies of the Memorandum of Association of the Company and the Contract above mentioned may be inspected.

To-day's Advertisements.

ZETLAND LODGE,
No. 525, E.C.

A EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 23rd instant, at 8.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1896. [1154]

WIRTH'S CIRCUS
AND
MENAGERIE.

Sale Owner..... MRS. HARRY WIRTH.
Manager..... S. J. CAMERON.

LOCATION, EAST POINT,
NEAR KENNEDY'S STABLES.

GRAND OPENING,
TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!
Doors Open at 8 P.M.
Performance at 9 P.M. Sharp.
CARRIES AT 11.15 P.M.

Although this is WIRTH'S CIRCUS!
First Visit to Hongkong.

We hope that the Favourable Impression made in other parts of the world with the Amusement-Giving Public As an Establishment

OF
STANDARD MERIT,
Will Entitle us to Ask
FOR YOUR PATRONAGE,
As Neither
EFFORT NOR EXPENSE
Has

BORN SPARED
in securing
FIRST-CLASS ARTISTS,
BOTH MALE AND FEMALE,
AND A
MAGNIFICENT STUD

OF
TRAINED HORSES,
AND
WONDERFUL PERFORMING
WILD ANIMALS.

No Doubt a Number of
CIRCUSES

Have appeared in Hongkong, some of which

gave
EXCELLENT PERFORMANCES,
while others

STREET PARADES, FLAMING POSTERS
AND

BEPUFFED ADVERTISEMENTS
Really Constituted the Largest Part of the Show.

We Faithfully Promise to Our Patrons to produce

AREN'C ENTERTAINMENTS
OF A
SUPERIOR CHARACTER,
Equal to any ever Witnessed in this City,
and the Public
C.A.N JUDGE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—

Boxas Seating 6 Persons \$10, Single Box Seats \$2, Chairs on Raised Platform \$1.50, Stall Chairs \$1, Gallery \$1.50.—Soldiers Half Price, excepting to Boxes and Gallery.

Reserved Seats during the day at W. BREWER & CO., UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

WILL T. DORRANCE,
Advertising Agent.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1896. [1155]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, SAMARANG AND
SOURABAYA.

THE Steamship.

"PAKHOI."

Captain Stott, will be despatched TO-

MORROW, the 24th instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1896. [1156]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship.

"HOIHOW."

Captain Goodall, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1896. [1157]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamship.

"ZAFIRO."

Captain Cobban, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 5 P.M.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1896. [1157]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR TIENTSIN.

THE Steamship.

"NANCHANG."

Captain Finlayson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 1st August.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1896. [1158]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR TIENTSIN.

THE Steamship.

"NANCHANG."

Captain Finlayson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 1st August.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1896. [1159]

To-day's Advertisements.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO

YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE Company's Steamship

"ROHENZOLLERN,"

Captain A. Harrasow, will leave for the above instant, at 8.30 a.m. precisely.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1896. [1152]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO

SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship

"SACHSEN,"

Captain H. Supper, due here with the outward German Mail about the 25th instant, will leave for the above place about 24 hours after arrival.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1896. [1153]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1896.

THE MILITARY CONTRIBUTION.

In March last a very carefully prepared and very temperately worded Memorandum on the subject of the Military Contribution was prepared by the Unofficial Members of Council, was signed by them all, and was forwarded through the Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. This Memorandum lightly sketched the history of the Military Mult, called attention to the readiness with which it had been submitted to in its various stages by the community, and to their acceptance of the principle of a percentage charge on the general revenue of 17½ per cent, as being fair and reasonable. It claimed that the Colony should be placed on the same footing as Singapore, that though there was no municipal government properly so-called in Hongkong, the general revenue contained very many items which were distinctly and unmistakably municipal in their character, and which were raised and expended within the city of Victoria, and that, as in the Straits Settlements, these items should be excluded from the calculation of the gross revenue to be rated to the Military Contribution. The Memorandum entered into a detailed examination of these different items and clearly demonstrated their municipal character. The Memorandum then went on to particularize a considerable number of other heads of revenue included in the Estimates and swelling the Gross Revenue which were not in any sense revenue at all, as, for example, monies collected by the Post Office for the Postal Union and Imperial Post Office; eight thousand dollars charged the different departments of the Government for water supplied by the Water Authority—a mere book entry, and in no sense revenue or income; a sum of fifteen thousand dollars inserted to cover refunds that might have to be made to the public during the year in respect of overcharges; a further sum of forty-six thousand dollars introduced into the Estimates for the first time last year for the sole purpose of swelling the gross revenue in the form of "Appropriations in Aid"—payments made for services rendered—and, last but not least, the monies raised for the purpose of paying the interest and principal of loans for public purposes, namely, the Water Works, the Gap Rock Light, and the Central Market. In respect of these items the Memorandum respectfully requested the Secretary of State to direct their reconsideration and to give specific directions as to each:

His Excellency the Governor in forwarding this Memorandum very strongly supported it on all points, except as to the municipal character of any portion of the Colonial Revenue. As regards this matter, he simply puts, it that, in his opinion, the position taken up by the memorialists is untenable. Curiously enough, he and his Colonial Secretary were the very first to raise this question and to claim that a very considerable portion of the general revenue should be exempted from the military tax because it was in its nature essentially municipal. It seems strange that his opinions should have undergone so considerable a variation in the interval between the 28th August, 1895, the date of his despatch on the subject to the Marquis of Ripon, and the 21st April last; but more extraordinary conversions than this occur repeatedly in the case of devoted Government officials. With reference to the Post Office, the Governor made out even a stronger case for the Colony than the Unofficial Members did. He urged that only the profits accruing to the Colony out of the working of the Post Office should be treated as Revenue, and that to do otherwise was to tax both capital and income instead of income only. He admitted the obvious justice of the claim made by the memorialists as to the "Appropriations in Aid," as to the entries on account of water supplied, and as to the monies raised to provide for the payment of the interest on loans and for the repayment of the monies borrowed.

One would have naturally supposed that so moderately worded and so obviously just and fair a representation made on behalf of this thoroughly loyal community by its representatives, elected and nominated, and backed up by the Governor, with the assent, it must be assumed, of his Executive Council, would have met with at least a moderate amount of consideration at the hands of the officials at the Colonial Office and would have received a reasoned reply. But no. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's reply is a curt and simple refusal to consider the matter, and an intimation that even if the representations of the Unofficial members and of the Governor were found to be correct and to necessitate a reduction of the amount of the gross total revenue of the Colony, it would only entail a re-consideration of the percentage rate. In other words, that if the available taxable revenue was to be reduced, the rate at which the Military Contribution is levied would have to be raised. The Secretary of State can see no unfairness in dealing, in one way with the Straits Settlements and, in another way with Hongkong, nor is there any answer to Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON's representations about the Post Office revenue, except that if they were allowed to prevail there must be similar allowances in other directions.

It is as we have always thought and said: The Colonial Office and War Office combined have made up their minds that this Colony shall contribute a definite sum of money towards the support of the Garrison. That happened to be about 17½ per cent. of our then revenue, and as we preferred a percentage to a fixed

sum it was determined to pay 17½ per cent, but it was at the same time unalterably determined that no alteration in our revenue, either as the result of Legislative action or of the course of events, should be permitted to lower the amount of that contribution, however much it might be increased. If the revenue fell, the percentage was to be increased. We have now the key to be solved all the mysteries of the refusal to concede any constitutional freedom. An unofficial majority in the Legislative Council would assuredly reduce all purely local taxation—the Light Dues to wit. A Municipal Council would withdraw a large portion of the Revenue from the general budget. Neither alternative could be tolerated, as either would tend to reduce the Military impost.

Will our Legislative and Executive Councils and our Justices of the Peace resign now and let the officials rule in peace, undisturbed by protests and free from disagreeable questionings? They do not want our assistance; they prefer to be without it. Let them have their way.

TELEGRAMS

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1896.

THE reconstruction and improvement of the harbours of Kelung and Takow, in Formosa, which is under consideration, is estimated to cost about fifty million yen.

It still continues very hot—thermometer 93 in the coolest part of this office all day. Queen's Road has been simply delightful, while the G. P. O. verandah, opposite the Club, has been charming.

It was a lunatic named Frangl who attempted to shoot President Faure. A telegram to a Salgon contemporary states that the would-be assassin's object was to attract attention to himself. He accomplished his object beautifully, for he will now receive attention (from the police) as long as he lives.

On the 14th instant a telegram was received by the Japanese Government stating that M. Hiroto, Russian Minister to Tokio, who went home on leave a few months ago, had died suddenly. Where his Excellency died is not stated in the press despatch from which this information is derived.

WIRTH'S CIRCUS: All preparations have been made for the opening of Wirth's Circus to-night on Jardine's ground near Causeway Bay. The programme arranged is of the best, and judging by the reports that have reached us from the towns previously visited by this troupe the amusing performance that will be presented will be well worth the price fixed for admission.

MESSRS. W. POWELL & CO. have issued a very neatly got-up pamphlet of "Summer Fashions."

The letter-press is neat and very clear and the pictures of up-to-date costumes as attractive as they are unquestionably pretty, and it may be added, distinctly "captivating." This neat booklet should be in the possession of all who wish to keep pace with the times in the matter of dress.

It is reported that the Japanese Government have under consideration drastic measures for the prohibition of opium smoking in Formosa. They have already taken measures to prohibit the private sale of opium in the Island, with the object of stopping the practice by degrees; but finding that this will not suffice to accomplish their object they now intend to forbid the importation of the drug.

THE MANILA DIAZ says it is about time the Spanish Government instructed their representatives in Tokio to negotiate a new treaty with Japan. Our Manila contemporary pertinently remarks that many other nations have already concluded new treaties with Dal Nippon, and yet Spain, although one of the most "interested" powers owing to the proximity of the Philippines to Formosa and the Pescadores, is found out in the cold, or at all events clean out of the hunt for new treaties with Young Japan.

HAR. MASTRY the Queen-Regent of Spain, upon hearing the sad news of the recent seismic disaster in the Sanriku district, Japan, sent a message expressing her profound sympathy with the Emperor of Japan through her Minister in Tokio. The new Spanish Minister delivered the message after he had presented his credentials, at an Imperial Audience. His Majesty, in his reply, said he was exceedingly touched at the sympathy shown to him and his people by the Sovereigns and Rulers of the West.

STILL another sudden death, probably due to the great heat of the last few days, has to be recorded. Mr. F. Drysdale, who was only appointed assistant bursar of the Supreme Court a few days ago, yesterday afternoon complained of feeling unwell and went home. This morning he was found dead in his bed, the appearances pointing to heat apoplexy. The deceased was in the Dock Yards Police for several years, and so far as is known was very steady and quiet. The funeral, which was well attended by the friends of the deceased, took place this afternoon.

IT is set forth in the report of the Directors of the Grand Hotel, Limited, of Yokohama, that the net profit for the half year ending 30th June, including balance brought forward from the 31st December, 1895, and after providing for general expenses, Directors' and Auditor's fees bonus to Manager, interest, and writing off bad and doubtful debts, amount to \$44,263.65. It was proposed and carried at the half yearly meeting held on the 30th instant that a dividend of 10 per cent, be paid (absorbing \$5,000) and that \$19,283.63 be carried forward.

On Monday afternoon last the second Engineers of the steamer *Zafiro*, in Kowloon Dock, upon finishing his day's work, undressed and went for a swim, leaving his working clothes, in which he had \$700 in notes, in the bathroom. His boy, not knowing of the money, hung the clothes over a bath-towel. Upon finishing his swim, the owner found the money had been abstracted from his pocket, and at once gave information to the Police. Detective McIver made inquiries, and yesterday arrested the head steward, engaged on the steamer on the charge of stealing the money, and the manager of the steamer hung and the wiper of the two men, on the charge of receiving stolen goods. Between \$600 and \$600 of the money was found in the house occupied by the parties. Mr. H. L. Dennis appeared for one of the parties charged this morning, and at his request the hearing was adjourned until to-morrow.

MEMORANDA.

TO-DAY.—23rd July.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Zetland Lodge.

9 p.m.—Wirth's Circus and Menagerie, at East Point, near Kennedy's Stables.

The American Steam Riding Gallery, at the Reclamation Ground, Praya, West Point.

TO-MORROW.—24th July.

Australian mail due.

Tacoma mail due.

SATURDAY.—25th July.

English and American mails due.

Transfer Books of the H.K. Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., closed from this date to the 27th inst., inclusive.

9 p.m.—Concert at Volunteers Head-quarters.

THE Okayama Silk Reeling Company of Okayama has suspended operations for the present season, on account of losses in business and also of the advance in price of the new cocoons. The report and accounts of the company for the past half-year show losses of 10,637 yen.

ACCORDING to the *Osaka Mainichi*, General Katsuura, the new Governor-General of Formosa, in the course of conversation with a friend at Nagoya the other day, stated that he was not going back to Formosa, as reported in the *Tokio* press, on account of the recent rising in the Island. His return to his post did not necessarily follow as a matter of course consequent on the rising of the rebels in the vicinity of Uriku, which had been already anticipated at the time he had visited the Island with the Premier. Preparations were then being made, and he left instructions to deal severely with the rebels. But at that time the rowdies were in scattered, isolated groups, offering no chance for crushing them. He received no orders of a conflict at Nagasaki on his way home. The inhabitants of Uriku were a very turbulent class, and it was quite natural that the insurrection should break out there. Risings might also break out at various other localities. At the time of the Revolution in Japan many minor insurrections broke out. We must be prepared to see fresh outbreaks of insurrection in Formosa continue for ten years to come. As these rebellious renegades and outlaws of Formosa could never well be brought to submit to the Japanese authorities by any mild means, the only course left for dealing with them was to gradually accomplish slaughter in detail. The savages could be more easily brought to submission than the seditionary disbanded Chinese soldiers, as they have not been influenced by Chinese sentiments, but rather have always hated the Chineses.

THE IMPLIED WARRANTY OF SEAWORTHINESS ATTACHING TO VOYAGE POLICIES.

THE "CULMORE" CASE.

LONDON, June 20th.

The case of the *Culmore* referred to in this week's "Log," is one of great importance to shipowners. The vessel was nearly new, built on the Clyde in 1890, and was a well-found and seaworthy vessel in every respect, being well equipped with shifting-boards. She was commanded by a competent master, who had been years in the owners' service. She loaded sand ballast at Hamburg to sail round to Barry, where she was to load a coal cargo. It was not questioned that the supply of sand ballast was amply sufficient. The vessel encountered terrific weather in the North Sea and capsized, there being only four survivors out of the entire crew. The vessel was insured for the round voyage from Hamburg to Barry, while there, and thence to Rio de Janeiro and thirty day's lay.

There attached to the insurance policies, of course, the usual implied warranty of seaworthiness. Although the majority of ship-owners, representing over £50,000, passed the claim and paid, one Lloyd's underwriter, representing £7,200, refused to pay. Mr. Justice Henn Collins, before whom the case was tried, while finding that the managers had done everything they could to secure the seaworthiness of the vessel, and also finding that she was well equipped with shifting-boards, and in every other respect, held that the negligence of her master in not erecting shifting-boards, with which she was equipped. He further found that this rendered the ship unseaworthy at the commencement of the voyage, and that this constituted a breach of the implied warranty of seaworthiness, and that therefore the underwriters were not liable.

We do not wish to quarrel for a moment with the doctrine of an implied warranty of seaworthiness attaching to voyage policies, but what we wish to point out is that where owners have done everything they possibly could be called upon to do to render a vessel seaworthy, it is a great hardship if they are to be held uninsured by reason of the negligence of their master or crew, as in the case in question, and we would point out to shipowners the advisability of providing against this contingency for the future by inserting a properly worded negligence clause in all their voyage policies. Such a clause, having regard to the existence of the implied warranty of seaworthiness, requires careful wording, and we would suggest the following:—

"The implied warranty of seaworthiness attaching to this policy shall only extend to the acts of the owners and managers, and shall not extend to negligence of master and crew, or other servants of the owners, rendering the vessel unseaworthy at the time of sailing or on voyage. Should the vessel be lost by reason of such negligence the undersigned agrees to hold the assured covered."

PROPOSED JAPANESE VOLUNTEER FLEET.

Mr. Asano Solchik, President of the Oriental Steamship Company recently organized in Tokio, presented a petition the other day, asking for a Government subsidy, and offering to bold the fleet of his company ready for use as armed cruisers in time of war. The principal points of the petition are as follows:—The fleet of the company shall be organized on the basis of the so-called "Volunteer Fleet" which is in vogue in Europe (Russia only). The steamships will carry on trade as merchant vessels in time of peace, and will be so constructed as to be readily transformed into warships in time of emergency. This plan will, it is claimed, benefit the navy on the one hand and the interests of commerce and industry of the Empire on the other. The vessels shall be chiefly manned by naval officers and men of the naval reserve, the discipline, drill, and rules of the crew being based on those of the navy, and the company shall devote attention to the training of naval cadets, sailors, engineers, etc., on board the Volunteer vessels. The company shall avoid competition against Japanese shipowners as much as practicable, opening lines to foreign countries which are not yet opened by Japanese. The company's business can be gradually extended and a most powerful mercantile fleet be organized. Such an undertaking as this being unprecedented in this Empire, few people have experience in such business. It is the desire of the company to have its vessels constructed and equipped under the direction of the naval authorities, so as to make them specially adaptable to naval service. Special care will therefore have to be taken in the equipment and working of the vessels, which will seriously affect the cost. For this reason, it is urged, a certain percentage of the cost of the vessels should be contributed by the Government.—*Kyo Chonchiku*.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE SEISMIC WAVE RELIEF FUND.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* states that the sum set aside by the Japanese Government for the relief of sufferers by the seismic wave to north-west Japan is to be appropriated as follows:—

Fund, 56,643.30 yen.—The sufferers are to be given rice at the rate of four 20-pounds daily, for 30 days from the 10th inst. The number of survivors in the three afflicted prefectures to be relieved in this way is about 49,117.

Clothing and Furniture, 127,500 yen.—Under this heading, the sufferers are to be given 15 yen per family; the number of families requiring assistance of this nature is believed to be 8,500 in the three prefectures.

For the purchase of material and apparatus required for the revival of usual industries, yen 170,000.—Under this heading each family is to be given 10 yen.

Rural of the dead, clearance of débris, and Hospital and other expenses, yen 98,830.—The number of people killed by the disaster is estimated to be 24,000. 10,000 corpses could not be identified and the burial expenses are put at 25,000 yen. 15,200 bodies were destroyed and the expenses for clearing the débris are put at 46,000 yen. The sick and injured number 5,300, and the medical expenses are put at 26,600 yen.

Water-ken is to receive 375,080 yen; Miyagi-ken, 50,550 yen; and Aomori-ken, 17,200 yen.

In connection with the official relief of sufferers in the north, Count Itagaki has given instructions to the Governors of the afflicted prefectures, as follows:—

(1) The object of the relief being to aid those survivors who have lost their means of self-support, the fund should not be recklessly distributed like slime.

(2) Those sufferers who have more or less property left and who are not without means of self-support, should not be given anything.

(3) Sufferers who receive aid from the fund for agricultural implements and seeds, under the Calamity Fund Law, have no claim on the fund for the purchase of material and apparatus.

(4) The Medical fund is to be for the treatment of sick and wounded, and should not be distributed to individuals.

(5) The Funds for burying the dead, and clearing away the débris are to defray the cost of coals hire and other sundry expenses, but are not to be distributed to survivors.

(6) The relief being intended for helpless sufferers, no portion of the sum should be appropriated for public works.

(7) Regarding other matters the Governors are free to decide according to their own discretion.

THE IDENTIFICATION OF CRIMINALS.

OUR PRESENT SYSTEM OBSOLETE AND INADEQUATE.

Dr. Hodgson writes on the above subject in the *Sydney Star* as follows:—

Months ago the Australian Governments applied through their Agents-General to the French authorities for the instruments necessary to make anthropometric records of persons whom it was particularly desired to identify. The French authorities declined to furnish these instruments or to send details of their use, fearing that a misapplication of them might discredit their system.

However, Australia was not the only country that had been treated in this way, and Australia, like some other countries, has now been able to declare itself independent of grudging assistance. A set of instruments which are capable of measuring to a 1/10th of an inch, now in existence, and that will not cost more than £100, are to be had.

The necessity for identifying persons is well seen in the following instances. Dr. Livingstone's remains had to be brought to the African coast for identification. The body was recognized by his wife, who had been married to him for 40 years, and who had been a widow for 10 years. Identical finger-prints had been repeatedly taken, and there is no variation in the pattern. He for more than 20 years identified all the blacks who came to him for pensions, State papers, land transfers, etc., by finger prints. He says this is the only means to keep the blacks truthful and honest in these matters.

The patterns of all fingers are formed before birth, exist unchanged and unchangeable during life, and are easily decipherable and persistent after death. Hence arises their value to a life assurance office. They are self-signatures, free from fault, defect, or clerical error. They are thus superior to written signatures. The patterns are found on the bulbs of the fingers, between the transverse ridges which pass from side to side, just beyond the joint crease, and those arched ridges which follow the curve of the nail. For classification they are divided into three sets:—Arches, which are curved lines passing from side to side, and not having a backward turn or loop; loops, which are ridges running backwards to the side they originate from; and whorls, or those patterns containing at least one distinct circle or ring. Impressions are easily taken by placing the finger bulb upon printers' ink thinly spread on glass or metal, and then pressing the fingers on paper. Ordinary rubber stamp pads do pretty well, but the ink is rather watery.

An Englishman named Francis Galton has collected, classified, and dealt with an enormous number of these prints, and he says they are the most certain and reliable means of personal identification that the human family possesses.

In Hongkong this system might be introduced with advantage.

they have to include all searches for country enquiries, too, in the same way as is done in France, then the waste of time would have to be doubled. Yet the mechanical process will include the identification of every criminal in a population of, say, 30 millions, and at a cost of but ten minutes' labour. Under our present system thousands of criminals are not recognized, but under the mechanical process even none escape. The difference is so great that even a stupid man ought to be able to see the advantage.

The English authorities are now introducing the anthropometric system, and they admit the present system, or any development of it is incapable of attaining the desired results. It is only to be found in scientific methods.

The cars of mistaken identity which have produced injustice to persons are too numerous to quote.

The anthropometric system has been in use in France for the last 13 years. In Ceylon since 1892, their learnt it from a magazine article, and they report that it is eminently satisfactory.

In Italy they are adopting it. In Bengal it is used, and the print of the left thumb is also taken. In Madras and Assam it is used, and is being pressed on all over British India. It was introduced in North America in 1887. It is used in Detroit, in Columbia, in Wrentham, and Pennsylvania. In another State the refusal of the French Government to part with instruments led the people to make their own. In New South Wales the writer has produced a complete set of instruments made in brass by a revere.

In France Berillon carries on this species of work, and Sir R. Webster, late English Attorney-General, visited the bureau, and although a complete stranger to the system he was able in three days to find the correct card out of a cabinet of 140,000 cards. Such is the ease and simplicity of the system. Berillon collects and classifies reports of 85,000 persons each year. He has never made a wrong identification. In three successive years, he only missed identifying one person. The next year he did not miss even one.

The measurements for classification are only five, width and breadth of head, length of left middle finger, foot and forearm. These measurements are subdivided by three, and therefore a cabinet of 90,000 cards with 243 drawers would only contain 400 cards in each drawer. Subsequent division of other measures reduces the cards to be examined to sets of one or two each.

The time required even of a stranger to find any special card is only three minutes. To print the details of the process would take much space. Suffice it to say that the systems summed up in the words—ease, accuracy, and economy.

In 1898 Dr. Perkinj wrote about finger-prints. Since then other men have studied the subject. Sir William Herschell 41 years ago took his own finger-prints wax. Subsequently prints have been repeatedly taken, and there is no variation in the pattern. He for more than 20 years identified all the blacks who came to him for pensions, State papers, land transfers, etc., by finger prints. He says this is the only means to keep the blacks truthful and honest in these matters.

The patterns of all fingers are formed before birth, exist unchanged and unchangeable during life, and are easily decipherable and persistent after death. Hence arises their value to a life assurance office. They are self-signatures, free from fault, defect, or clerical error. They are thus superior to written signatures. The patterns are found on the bulbs of the fingers, between the transverse ridges which pass from side to side, just beyond the joint crease, and those arched ridges which follow the curve of the nail. For classification they are divided into three sets:—Arches, which are curved lines passing from side to side, and not having a backward turn or loop; loops, which are ridges running backwards to the side they originate from; and whorls, or those patterns containing at least one distinct circle or ring. Impressions are easily taken by placing the finger bulb upon printers' ink thinly spread on glass or metal, and then pressing the fingers on paper. Ordinary rubber stamp pads do pretty well, but the ink is rather watery.

Hon. T. H. Whitehead:—In the matter of exchange the fluctuations have been infinitesimal for some considerable time.

The Chairman:—During 1895? This applies to the year 1895. Of course the hon. member is better acquainted with the question of exchange than I, but I was under the impression that 1895 was not a very steady year in the matter of exchange. The time required even of a stranger to find any special card is only three minutes. To print the details of the process would take much space. Suffice it to say that the systems summed up in the words—ease, accuracy, and economy.

Hon. T. H. Whitehead:—In the matter of exchange the fluctuations have been infinitesimal for some considerable time.

Item recommended.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY COLONIAL ESTIMATES.

The Committee then considered the Supplementary Appropriations Bill, and the items were taken one by one.

On the first item (Pensions, \$18,756) being read, Hon. T. H. Whitehead said:—In regard to that item, was it not possible to form a more accurate estimate as to what the pensions would really amount to?

The Chairman:—It is rather difficult to form an accurate estimate, because you cannot conceive who will be going on pension.

Intimations.

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Hongkong, 1st June 1896.

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Is the best Vulnerary; its effect in stimulating the closing up of Wounds is described as amazing.

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Invaluable for MIGRAINE and of the greatest value in treating HEADACHES of definite etiology, in the HEADACHES of INFLUENZA, of NICOTINE and MORPHIA POISONING, and generally where the administration of other remedies have failed.

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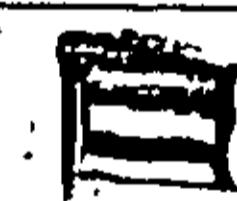
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REWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS! [84]

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THE Chartered Steamship

"BALMORAL."

Captain McRitchie, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 31st instant.

For Freight, apply to

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Hongkong, 14th July, 1896. [1330]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"ORESTES."

Captain Pulford, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 3rd August.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1896. [1164]

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

FOR PACIFIC COAST, CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE Steamship

"HUPEH"

will be despatched on or about WEDNESDAY, the 5th August, for VICTORIA and VANCOUVER, B.C., via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast, Canadian and United States Points.

For Particulars as to Rates, &c., apply to

D. E. BROWN,

General Agent.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1896. [1165]

"RICKMERS" REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR MARSEILLES, HAVRE AND HAMBURG.

(Taking Charge of through rates to RED SEA, MEDITERRANEAN and BLACK SEA PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship

"MARIA RICKMERS."

Captain E. Berg, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 6th August.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1896. [1059]

Intimations.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS SHIPMAN COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUL.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAILOONG,"

Captain Davis, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 24th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1896. [1160]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"HOIHOW,"

Captain Goodall, will be despatched TO-MORROW, the 24th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1896. [1151]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"HENLOMOND,"

Captain McIntosh, will be despatched as above on or about FRIDAY, the 25th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1896. [1139]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR,"

Captain J. E. Hansen, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON, SONS & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1896. [1156]

ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION COMPANY OF NETHERLANDS INDIA.

THE Steamship

"CASSIUS,"

Captain M. Unruh, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 P.M.

Through Bills of Lading issued for all Ports in the East Indian Archipelago, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Genoa, Marseilles, Antwerp, London, Naples, Leghorn and Trieste.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

LAUTS, WEGENER & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1896. [1161]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"PYRRHUS,"

Captain Batt, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 27th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1896. [1133]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Steamship

"CHANGSHA,"

Captain E. Williams, Commander, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer.

The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1896. [1133]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR HAVRE, HAMBURG AND LONDON.

THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE,"

Captain Evans, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 31st instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1896. [1163]

"STRATH" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"STRATHNEVIS,"

Captain Patte, will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 10th August.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1896. [1650]

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY'S PACIFIC STEAMSHIP LINE.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

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S.S. Federation